

**THE  
FERN SOCIETY  
OF  
VICTORIA**

**Inc.**

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**NEWSLETTER**

**VOLUME 17, Number 6/7**

**September/October, 1995.**

# FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

**POSTAL ADDRESS:** P.O. Box 45, Heidelberg West, Victoria, 3081.

**OFFICE BEARERS:**

President:	(to be determined)	
Imm.. Past President:	Barry White	Phone 9337 9793
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Secretary:	Lexi Hesketh	" 9449 3974
Treasurer:	Don Fuller	" 9306 5570
Membership Secretary:	John Oliver	" 9879 1976
Spore Bank Manager:	Barry White	" 9337 9793
Editor:	Robert Lee	" 9836 1528
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(19 Alta Street, Canterbury, Vic, 3126)

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

Jean Boucher, Chris Goudey, Simon Hardin, John Hodges, Norma Hodges, Ruth Illingworth, Joan Rowlands, Cheryl Shelton

**SUBSCRIPTIONS:**

Single - \$15.00 (Pensioner/Student - \$11.00)

Family - \$18.00 (Pensioners - \$13.00)

Overseas - A\$30.00 (by Airmail)

**Subscriptions fall due on 1st July each year.**

**PAST - PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:**

The past year has been a mixed one for the Society; in some ways the Society has done well but there are significant problems facing it.

**FINANCIAL** Superficially our financial position is quite good, with a balanced budget and a good bank balance. However there have been some special factors contributing to the balanced budget, and our bank balance could deteriorate rapidly if some of our problems are not solved. We are much indebted to Don Fuller for his excellent work over the year as treasurer. Don's monitoring of the finances has been first class.

**MONTHLY MEETINGS** The monthly meetings have also been reasonably successful despite problems with the venue. We are actively seeking a new venue with the idea of transferring meetings to a new venue at the start of the 1996 program. Three meetings had to be cancelled because of lack of availability of the venue in the latter part of last year. Therefore only eight meetings have been held, most of these were addressed by our own

members, the exception being the entertaining talk by Jane Edmanson.

**EXCURSIONS** Two successful excursions were held late last year. The first was to Andrew's Nursery in Arcadia, and also to two of our members in Avenel, Lyn Gresham and Dot Minikin. The second was to Chris and Lorraine Goudey's place at Lara. This year a very successful excursion was held at Marysville and to Reg and Mary Kenealy's home garden.

**SHOWS** The Fern Show was held at the Herbarium on the 1st and 2nd of April. It was moderately successful with an improvement on last year, and it contributed significantly to our balanced budget for the year. I thank the many members who were involved in the running of the show, with particular thanks to Don Fuller who was chief organiser and co-ordinator for the show.

(cont. on page 68)

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

(1) **Thursday, 21st September, 1995**

### SHIELD FERNS

### Dryopteris, Polystichum, Lastreopsis and related Genera

by Barry White and Terry Turney

(2) **Thursday, 19th October, 1995**

### A TRIP TO CHINA

by Terry Smyth

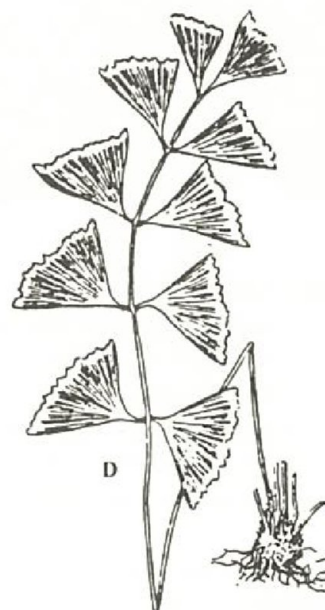
**VENUE:** The National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens,  
Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra.  
(Melway Directory Ref. 2L A1)

### **MEETING TIMETABLE**

7.30 p.m.	Pre-Meeting Activities:- Sales of Ferns, Spore, Books and Special Effort Tickets ; Library Loans.
8.00 p.m.	August General Meeting
8.30 p.m.	Topic of the Evening
9.30 p.m.	Competition Judging
	Fern Identification and Pathology
	Special Effort Competition
10.00 p.m.	Supper
10.15 p.m.	Close.

### **FERN COMPETITIONS:**

- |     |                  |   |                       |
|-----|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (1) | <b>September</b> | - | <b>a shield fern</b>  |
| (2) | <b>October</b>   | - | <b>a Pyrrosia sp.</b> |



### **MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION RENEWALS**

Membership subscriptions became due for renewal on 1st July. If you intend to continue your membership and have not already paid your subscription, please make sure to do so as soon as possible.

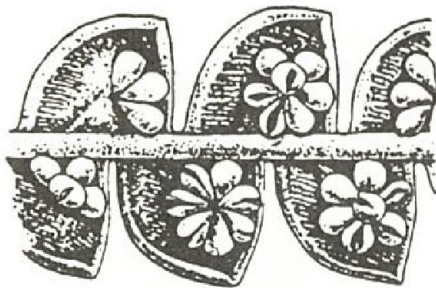
## PAST - PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (cont):

Due to a large increase in the cost of hiring the Herbarium a new venue will need to be found for the 96 fern Show.

NEWSLETTER The quality of our Newsletter is a tribute to our editor, Bob Lee. Bob has given tremendous service to the Society over the years, but the time has come when Bob cannot give as much time as he has in the past. Because of this and because of the lack of editorial support for Bob (apart from Terry Turney who has pitched in to help despite heavy commitments at work) we have had to combine some issues. The combined issues will be the way of the future unless other editorial assistance is forthcoming.

Another perennial problem with the Newsletter is the lack of contributions from members. There is a lot of useful information out there amongst our members, extracting it is the problem.

I also thank those who have assisted in the production and mailing of the Newsletter: Margaret Radley and her daughter, and John Oliver.



COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT The Committee of Management has functioned well over the year. However signs of staleness are present (particularly in the acting president). this staleness is likely to increase to the detriment of the Society unless new committee members can come in and provide some fresh and different points of view.

My thanks go to all the committee members for their contributions over the year - Terry Turney (Vice-president), Bev Gouge (Secretary), Bob Lee, John and Norma

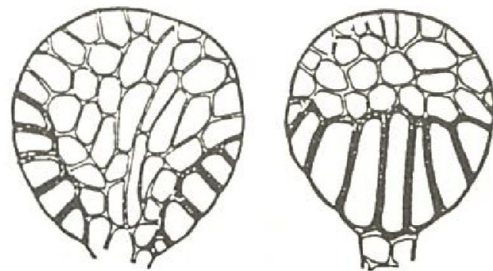
Hodges, Bill Gouge, Bernadette Thomson, Margaret Radley, George Start, and Simon Hardin.

Barry White (Acting President)

LIBRARY I thank David Radford for his continued efforts in looking after the library.

BOOK SALES Stephen Ziguras had to resign as book sales officer because of study commitments. I thank him for his services, and also thank and welcome Ivan Traverso as his replacement.

SPORE BANK The spore bank is continuing to function at a satisfactory level. Its success depends on the donations of spore from members and I thank all those members who have contributed spore.



MERCHANDISING At our meetings over the past year the Society has been providing various items such as Maxicrop, baskets, basket liners, labels and pens at a discounted price. This is an extra service to members and but has also provided a useful income to the Society. Again our thanks go to Don Fuller for his work in organising this.

OTHER NON-ELECTED POSITIONS A good number of other people have contributed to the success of the Society over the year. The suppers are an important part of each meeting and our thanks go to Norma Hodges, Jean Boucher, and Nancy Perry for their work in providing supper every month; to Margaret Radley and Joy Horman for the selling the raffle tickets; to John Oliver as property manager and keeper of the membership records; and to Chris Goudey for providing ferns for sale at an attractive price at the meetings. I also wish to thank members who bring along ferns for the fern competition.

In conclusion I thank all members for their support over the year, and I look forward to the continuing development of the Society.

## Excursion to Marysville

by Don Fuller

On Sunday May 21, 13 members of the Fern Society travelled to Marysville by bus. Although the weather was reasonable when we left Melbourne, it became overcast with plenty of low cloud as we approached Healesville. However, as we crossed the Dividing Range at Dom Dom Saddle, we were greeted by sunlight streaming through the breaks in the cloud and on reaching Marysville we enjoyed warm bright sunlight which was to be with us for the rest of the day.

We were met at Marysville by our hosts for the day, Mary & Reg Kenealy, who introduced us to members of the Marysville Garden Club who shared the rest of the day with us. After morning tea in the morning sun, we formed a car convoy and headed off along Lady Talbot Drive. This unsealed, but firm and picturesque road follows the course of the Taggerty River and is lined with ferns for most of its length.



Fig 90 BLECHNUM CHAMBERSII  
a) Scale x4

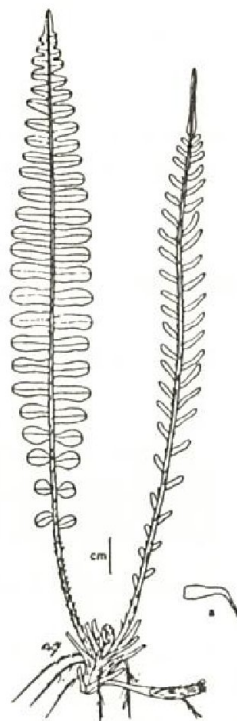


Fig 91 BLECHNUM FLUVIALE X1/2  
a) Scale x3

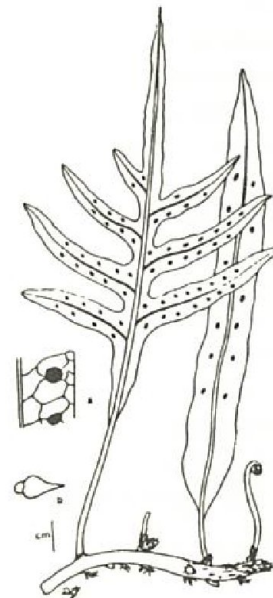
After travelling steadily uphill for approx. 17 km we stopped at the Taggerty River Crossing and walked a short distance along a track which followed the upstream course of the Taggerty River. Here the river cascades swiftly over huge boulders many of which are covered with moss. The area had many ferns which we were able to identify.

We then proceeded a further 1 km along the road to a reserve area known as "The Beeches". Here we had lunch in a beautiful picnic area set among a stand of Myrtle Beech trees (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*) beside White House Creek. Although it was sunny, it did not penetrate much of the overhead canopy, so we greatly appreciated the forethought of Reg in providing a blazing fire in the fireplace.

After lunch we walked back along the road to the Taggerty River Crossing and the processed downstream along a walking track to a spot, known as the "Meeting of the Waters", where the river meets White House Creek. From there we followed White House Creek back to The Beeches.

The walking track along its entire length is very scenic, being covered in many places with a spongy carpet of beech leaves. It is lined by many tree ferns (exclusively *Dicksonia antarctica*), epiphytes and ground ferns. There are also some huge mountain ash trees. The Taggerty River again descends quite rapidly over boulder, whilst White House Creek is much less swiftly flowing.

Ferns were very prolific throughout the area, with 18 different species observed, including *Hymenophyllum peltatum*, which had not been noted on previous outings to nearby areas. Being May, there was little new growth, which slightly detracted from their appearance. However, come Spring this area would be even more attractive, with the new-growth colour of the many *Blechnum* species.



The following ferns were observed:

Asplenium bulbiferum  
 Blechnum chambersii  
 Blechnum fluviatile  
 Blechnum minus  
 Blechnum nudum  
 Blechnum wattsi  
 Dicksonia antarctica  
 Gleichenia microphylla  
 Grammitis billardieri  
 Histiopteris incisia  
 Hymenophyllum cupressiforme  
 Hymenophyllum flabellatum  
 Hymenophyllum peltatum  
 Hypolepis rugulosa  
 Microsorium diversifolium  
 Polyphlebium venosum  
 Polystichum proliferum  
 Pteridium esculentum

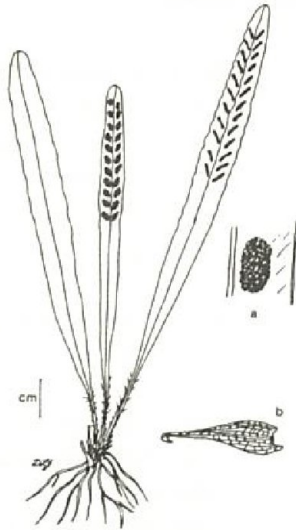
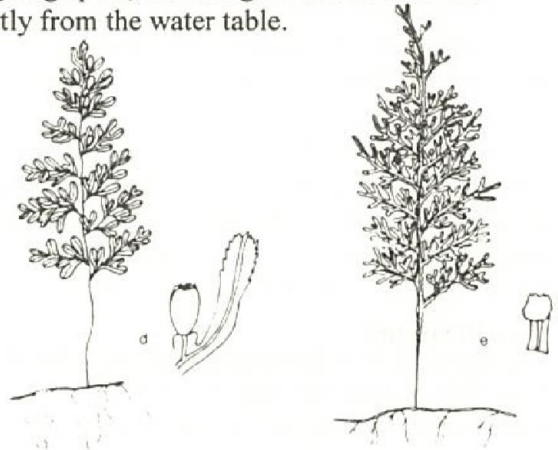


Fig 175 GRAMMITIS BILLARDIERI x1  
 a) Sorus x5 b) Scale x10

After returning to The Beeches we made our way back to Marysville, where a number of us accepted the invitation of Mary and Reg to have afternoon tea at their home. Access to their property is via an entrance cut through a front hedge of towering rhododendrons and along a path past huge azaleas. Their home reflects Mary's great interest and love of antiques.

The considerable area behind the house extends to the bank of the Steavenson River. It is landscaped with terraced garden beds, many edged with rock and set amongst some of the native trees. Throughout this area, winds sawdust paths to intriguing spots, including a water feature fed directly from the water table.




The Garden beds contain many azaleas, other interesting plants and a huge number of ferns, many of which are the original native vegetation. These include tree ferns (mainly Dicksonia antarctica), Blechnum nudum, Gleichenia dicarpa, G. microphylla and several Hypolepis spp, growing naturally.

Our sincere thanks is extended to Mary and Reg Kenealy for organising this excellent and enjoyable outing and for their hospitality.

## NEW MEMBERS

A hearty welcome to the following members who have joined our Society over the past few months:

Geoffrey Geary  
 Paula Kurth  
 Darren Ledwich  
 Ruth Illingworth  
 Gregory Staader  
 Moya Dalton  
 Ian Murphy  
 Geoffrey Walker  
 Robyn Madeley  
 Ray & Sylvia Chivers  
 Heather McIntosh  
 Patrica Norton  
 Michael Moran  
 Sarath Gunatunga  
 Annie Armstrong  
 Graham & Paulyne Keath



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## A New Look at Hare's-Foot Ferns Recent Revisions of the Family Davalliaceae Terry Turney

Davallia species and their relatives are very popular basket ferns, known commonly as hare's-foot, squirrel's-foot, bear's-foot or sometimes ball ferns. The name "Davallia" was first used by the famous 18th century botanist, John Smith in 1793. The exact origin of the name is now obscure - it is commonly believed that he used it to honour either a Swiss botanist, Davali or an English botanist Edmond Davall.

### Classification

Over the years the position of this family of ferns has changed considerably. Older treatments placed them with ferns such as the kangaroo-fern into Polypodiaceae (Ching, 1940). This situation was highly artificial as Davallia species are really very different in their anatomy. More recently, they were combined with Rumhora and the fishbone (Nephrolepis spp) and related genera (Arthropteris, Oleandra etc) (Copeland 1908, 1927). This suggestion too is now generally discarded, although they appear to be relatives, with

several features in common, such as their epiphytic nature and long creeping rhizomes (Kramer, 1990). Over the past three years a more radical revision of the family has been suggested by Nootboom (1992, 1994) now to include only the genera Davallia, Leucostegia, Davalodes and Gymnogrammitis. The major characters distinguishing the various genera are their

- i) scales,
  - ii) indusia
  - iii) leaf properties
- and are shown in the Box.

After studying these characters in detail for many species, Nootboom has concluded that the previously accepted genera, Humata, Scyphularia, Trogostolon and Ariostegia, cannot readily be distinguished from the genus, Davallia. He has shown that the various properties, previously claimed for the other genera, will grade into or are also found in Davallia species, so do not uniquely define the former species.

### Key to the Genera in Davalliaceae

- |     |   |                       |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 1a. | Lamina compound. Pinnules of larger pinnae catadromous. Rhizome scales acicular or nearly acicular . . . . .  | <b>Davallodes</b>     |
| 1b. | Lamina simple to compound. Pinnules of larger pinnae anadromous <sup>a</sup> . . . . .  | 2                     |
| 2a. | Lamina compound. Scales attached along broad base, roots on all sides of rhizome, sori terminal at vein endings . . . . .   | <b>Leucostegia</b>    |
| 2b. | Lamina simple or compound. Scales peltate, or basifixed with cordate base and highly overlapping lobes. Roots on ventral side of rhizome only. Sori facing midveins at a forking point of vein, or facing midveins at the bending point of vein . . . . . | 3                     |
| 3a. | Lamina compound. Sori exindusate . . . . .  | <b>Gymnogrammitis</b> |
| 3b. | Lamina simple or compound. Sori indusate . . . . .  | <b>Davallia</b>       |

### Morphology

A good 10X or high magnifying glass is invaluable in distinguishing the various members of this family.

#### i) Scales

The scales can be attached to the rhizome or stipe in a peltate fashion (fixed at the centre, shield-shaped) or basifixed (attached at the base) often with a cordate (heart-shaped) overlapping base. The shape of the scales are a very diagnostic feature. Thus, all Davalodes species all having long needle-shaped (acicular) scales, some up to 20 mm long, giving them their characteristic hairy appearance. Certain species of Davallia (the old Scyphularia genus - "black caterpillar fern") also have acicular scales, but most show a tapering to a slender apex. Often the edges of the scales are decorated with minute teeth (cilia) (Figure 1).

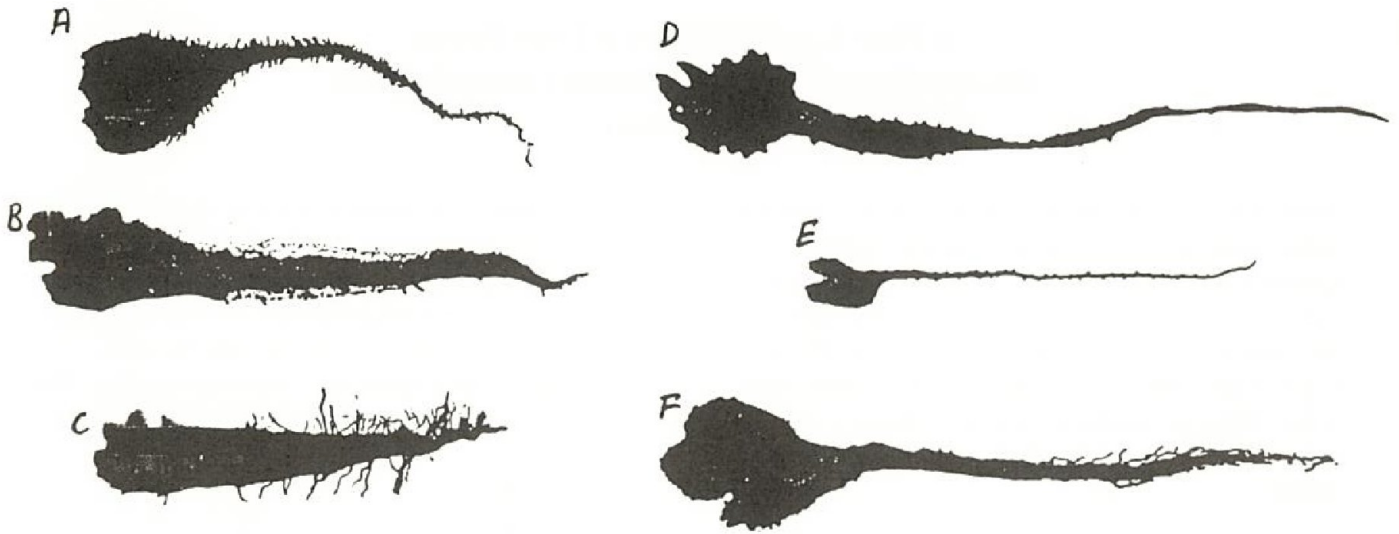


Figure 1: Rhizome scales of *Davallia* species, a) *trichomanoides*, b) *canariensis*, c) *solida*, d) *embolstegia*, e) *denticulata* and f) *tasmanii* (from Hoshizaki, 1981a)

## ii) Indusia

In this family, the indusium ranges from reniform (kidney-shaped), attached only at the base and hardly at all up the sides, right to pouch- or cup-shaped, with complete attachment up the sides (Figure 2). The former genus *Humata* was characterised as being different from *Davallia* by having basally attached indusia. However this feature is not satisfactory as some former *Humata* species (notably *H. griffithiana* and *H. tyermanii*) were also attached at the sides, and the species *Davallia corniculata* could also be partially attached. In *Davallodes* and *Leucostegia*, the indusium can also be attached in various ways. *Gymnogrammitis* is distinguished by the absence of an indusium.

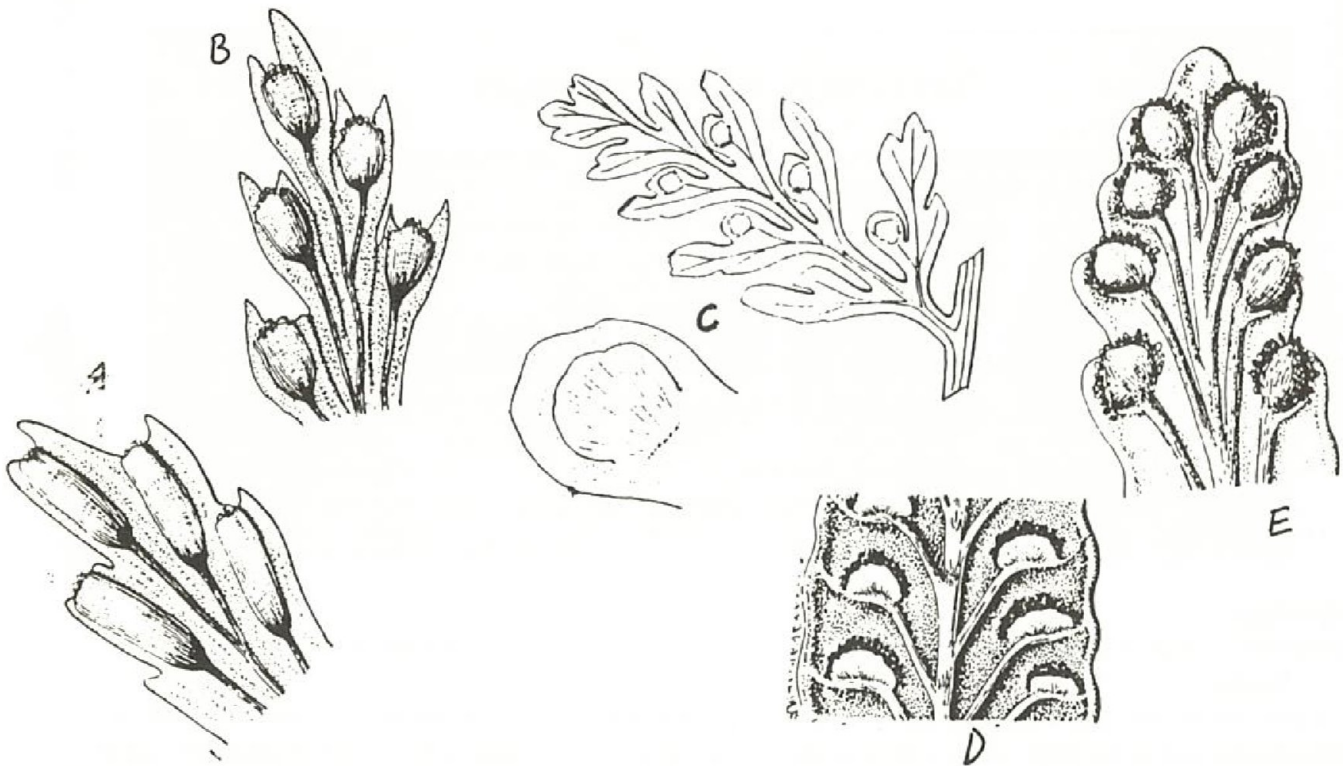


Figure 2: Shape of indusia showing variation from cup shaped in a) *D. denticulata* and b) *D. solida*, through partly attached in c) *D. griffithiana* to basifixed in e) *D. pectinata* and e) *D. repens* (from Andrews, 1990).



### iii) Leaf Properties

The shape of the lamina may vary from a simple entire leaf (*Davallia angustata*, *Davallia undulata*) to highly dissected (some cultivars of *Davallia feejeensis* and *Davallia clarkei*). In some species, in particular - *Davallia repens*, the degree of leaf dissection highly variable, serving as a caution to using this character by itself in identification. Many *Davallia* species are quite dimorphic with the fertile fronds often much simpler in dissection than the sterile ones. Similarly, the size of the frond in this family shows considerable variation - from about 1 cm in some *Davallia repens* to 1.2 m in *Leucostegia pallida*.

*Leucostegia* species and *Gymnogrammitis* are also highly dissected, often quadripinnate, whereas *Davallodes* are at best bipinnate. The shape of the frond in *Davallodes* is different from other members of the family, being elongated and narrowed at the base rather than deltoid. The other distinguishing feature of *Davallodes*, relates to the way the pinnules are anadromous (the pinnule closest to the rachis is on the side of the pinna closest to the apex of the frond) rather than further from the rachis (catadromous) as in other family members (Figure 3).

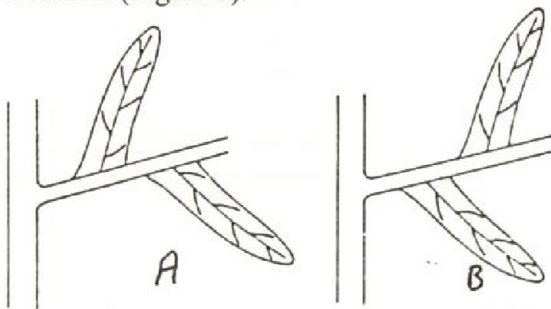


Figure 3: a) anadromous pinnules and venation, b) catadromous pinnules and venation

### Habitat

Most members of Davalliaceae are epiphytic, or epilithic on mossy boulders. A few are terrestrial (e.g. *Davallia denticulata*, *Davallodes novogineense* and the *Leucostegia* spp). In some notable cases, such as *Davallia solida var pyxidata* the rhizome is aerial. Most species live on the edge of rainforests, in deep shade along streams or on cliff faces, but one (*Davallia tasmanii*) is often found near the sea. Some species (*Davallia denticulata*, *D. hymenophylloides*, *D. pulchra* *D. trichomanoides*) show deciduous fronds.

### Distribution

This family is concentrated to S.E. Asia and Malesia. Isolated species of *Davallia* spread into

Europe (*Davallia canariensis*) and Africa (*D. denticulata*, *D. repens*, which extends as far south as the island of Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean and north to Japan). Eight species (*D. assamica*, *D. rouffaeriensis*, *Brassii*, *leptocarpa*, *sessilifolioides*, *D. speciosa*, *D. tasmanii* and *D. undulata*) are restricted to very small areas, and so are vulnerable to extinction. *Davallodes*, *Leucostegia* and *Gymnogrammitis* are found only in Asia and Malesia (with *D. urceolatum* restricted to one very small area in Sumatra).

### Cultivation

Many members of this family are very easy to grow from cuttings, but can be raised from spore, albeit rather slowly. They all need very good drainage and with small root system are best kept underpotted. It is important not to overwater in winter as some are prone to rotting. Although most species benefit from periodic replacement of the old potting mix, certain species (e.g. *Davallia repens* and *Davallodes hirsutum*) seem to resent disturbance. The most important factor for healthy growth in temperate regions, like Victoria, is the requirement for heat in winter. The exceptions being cold hardy species, such as *Davallia canariensis*, *D. solida var pyxidata*, *D. trichomanoides var bullata* and *var mariesii*.

### *Davallia solida* - Varieties and Cultivars

*Davallia solida* is very popular in cultivation with three distinct varieties found in the wild, with a rich array of beautiful horticultural cultivars. Good illustrations of these cultivars may be found in Hoshizaki (1981a).

*D. solida var solida* - distinguished by its rhizome which is not waxy white under its appressed, silky-grey scales. The sterile pinnules are obtusely lobed, and its indusia are about 2x as long as they are wide. Reported cultivars of *var solida* include "ruffled Ornata", "Superba", "ornata" as well as several unnamed ones from Fiji and Samoa.

In contrast, *D. solida var pyxidata* has a waxy white rhizome under its spreading papery brown scales. Its sterile pinnules are acutely lobed and less leathery and glossy than *var solida*. The young fronds tend to be more greenish and its indusia are about as long as they are wide.

In *D. solida var feejeensis*, the fronds tend to be much finer - up to 5-pinnate, with only one indusium per lobe, which is cut to below the

indusium. Some particularly beautiful cultivars of *fejeensis* are known, including "Plumosa", "False Plumosa", "Dwarf Ripple", "elegans", "Major" and "effusa".

### Australian Species

Four species of *Davallia* are found in Australia:

*D. denticulata* - in N.E. Qld, also tropical Asia and Polynesia. Very easily grown but frost tender

*D. pectinata* - Far N. Qld, also Burma to Polynesia. Very slow to establish and grow, needs heat

*D. repens* - Qld, south to Bundaberg, also India, Asia, Mascarenes and Japan. Slow growing, needs heat.

*D. solida* - two varieties are found.

*var solida* - N.E. Qld, also Malesia to Polynesia. Very easily grown, requires heat.

*var. pyxidata* - endemic to Qld, NSW and Victoria (in the Grampians). Very easily grown, cold hardy.

### APPENDIX - Species in Davalliaceae

<b>Davallia</b>	membranulosa	wagneria
angustata	multidentata	
assamica	parvula	<b>Davallodes</b>
brassei	pectinata	borneense
brevipes	pentaphylla	hirsutum
canariensis	pulchra	membranulosum
clarkei	repens	novogineense
corniculata	rouffaeriensis	sermense
denticulata	seramensis	urceolatum
divaricata	sessilifolia	viscidulum
embolstegia	sessilifoliodes	
falcinella	solida	<b>Leucostegia</b>
graeffei	speciosa	pallida
griffithiana	tasmanii	immersa
heterophylla	trichomaniodes	
hymenophylloides	triphylla	<b>Gymnogrammitis</b>
leptocarpa	undulata	dareaeformis

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## SPORE LIST

Ordering: The following spore is free to those who donate spore.

Otherwise members 20 cents each sample, non-members 50 cents, plus \$1.00 to cover p. and p.. Available at meetings or by mail from Barry White, 24 Ruby St. West Essendon Vic. 3040. (Ph 03. 9337 9793). There is no charge for overseas members but to cover postage two International Reply Coupons would be appreciated.

A booklet on spore collection and cultivation is available for 40 cents, or free to spore donors.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
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| ADIANTUM hispidulum 4/95                   | DRYOPTERIS erythrosora 4/95      |
| ANEMIA mexicana 7/94                       | DRYOPTERIS sieboldii 4/95        |
| ANEMIA phyllitidis 08/94                   | DRYOPTERIS wallichiana 1/94      |
| ARACHNIODES simplicior 05/94               | FADYENIA hookeri 4/94            |
| ASPLENIUM flabellifolium, lge pinnae 09/94 | GLEICHENIA dicarpa 5/95          |
| ASPLENIUM oblongifolium 7/94               | GLEICHENIA microphylla 5/95      |
| ASPLENIUM scolopendrium 4/95               | GYMNOCARPIUM oyense 7/94         |
| ASPLENIUM varians 7/94                     | HEMIONITIS arifolia 08/94        |
| ATHYRIUM filix-femina 4/95                 | HYPOLEPIS rugosula 5/95          |
| BLECHNUM ambiguum 5/95                     | LASTREOPSIS acuminata 4/95       |
| BLECHNUM chambersii 5/95                   | LASTREOPSIS microsora 09/94      |
| BLECHNUM fluviatile 5/95                   | LASTREOPSIS velutina 2/95        |
| BLECHNUM minus 5/95                        | LINDSAEA microphylla 5/95        |
| BLECHNUM nudum 5/95                        | LLAVEA cordifolia 4/94           |
| BLECHNUM occidentale 4/95                  | LYGODIUM japonicum 11/94         |
| BLECHNUM patersonii 5/95                   | MICROSORUM parksii 7/94          |
| BLECHNUM sp.(West of Newcastle) 9/94       | MIXED SPORE ex N.Z. 2/95         |
| BLECHNUM wattsi 5/95                       | PELLAEA cordifolia (Texas) 4/94  |
| CALOCHLAENA dubia 5/95                     | PELLAEA falcata 08/94            |
| CHEILANTHES austrotenuifolia 4/95          | PELLAEA falcata nana 4/95        |
| CHEILANTHES distans 5/95                   | PELLAEA intramarginalis 4/95     |
| CHRISTELLA parasitica 1/94                 | PELLAEA quadripinnata 4/95       |
| CHRISTELLA subpubescens 11/94              | PELLAEA rotundifolia 08/94       |
| CIBOTIUM glaucum 6/94                      | PELLAEA viridis macrophylla 4/95 |
| CIBOTIUM scheidii 09/94                    | PLATYCERIUM bifurcatum 4/95      |
| CIBOTIUM splendens 1/94                    | PLATYCERIUM superbum 12/94       |
| CONIOGRAMME intermedia 5/95                | PNEUMATOPTERIS pennigera 1/95    |
| CYATHEA albifrons 3/95                     | POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides 5/95  |
| CYATHEA australis 4/95                     | POLYSTICHUM australiense 4/95    |
| CYATHEA brownii 4/95                       | POLYSTICHUM lentum 4/95          |
| CYATHEA cooperi 'Brentwood' 11/94          | POLYSTICHUM richardii 2/95       |
| CYATHEA cooperi (Blue form) 11/94          | POLYSTICHUM tsus-simense 4/95    |
| CYATHEA cooperi 4/95                       | POLYSTICHUM vestitum 2/95        |
| CYATHEA felina 11/94                       | PTERIS argyrea 8/94              |
| CYATHEA medullaris 1/95                    | PTERIS comans 2/95               |
| CYATHEA robertsiana 11/94                  | PTERIS cretica 'Parkeri' 1/94    |
| CYCLOSORUS interruptus 4/95                | PTERIS macilentia 7/94           |
| DICKSONIA antarctica 5/95                  | PTERIS sp. (Nepal) 3/94          |
| DIPLAZIUM assimile 5/95                    | PTERIS tremula 2/95              |
| DIPLAZIUM australe 5/95                    | PTERIS umbrosa 2/95              |
| DOODIA aspera 4/95                         | PYRROSIA angustata 05/94         |
| DOODIA caudata 4/95                        | PYRROSIA rupestris 5/95          |
| DOODIA maxima 1/94                         | RUMOHRA adiantiformis 4/95       |
| DOODIA media 2/95                          | STENOCHLAENA tenuifolia 7/94     |
| DRYOPTERIS affinis 'cristata' 1/94         | STICHERUS tener 5/95             |
| DRYOPTERIS atrata 4/95                     | THELYPTERIS navarrensensis 4/95  |

## BUYERS' GUIDE TO NURSERIES

### VICTORIA:

**Andrew's Fern Nursery / Castle Creek Orchids** - Retail. Ph: (058) 26 7285.

Goulburn Valley Highway, Arcadia, 3613. (20 km south of Shepparton).

Large range of ferns and orchids for beginners & collectors. Open daily 10 am - 5 pm except Christmas Day.

**Austral Ferns** - Wholesale Propagators. Ph: (052) 82 3084.

Specialising in supplying retail nurseries with a wide range of hardy ferns; no tubes.

**Coach Road Ferns** - Wholesale. Monbulk. Ph: 756 6676.

Retail each Saturday and Sunday at the Upper Ferntree Gully Market (railway station car park), Melway Ref. 74 F5. Wide selection of native and other ferns. Fern potting mix also for sale.

**Fern Acres Nursery** - Retail. Ph: (057) 86 5481.

Kinglake West, 3757. (On main road, opposite Kinglake West Primary School).

Specialising in Stags, Elks and Bird's-nest Ferns. Closed on Tuesdays.

**Fern Glen** - Wholesale and Retail. Ph: (056) 29 2375.

D. & I. Forte, Garfield North, 3814. Visitors welcome.

**Kawarren Fernery** - Wholesale and Retail. Ph: (052) 35 8444.

Situated on the Colac - Gellibrand Road, Kawarren (20 km south of Colac).

**The Bush-House Nursery** - Wholesale and Retail. Ph: (055) 66 2331

Cobden Road, Naringal (28 km east of Warrnambool). Ferns - trays to advanced. Visitors welcome.

**Viewhaven Nursery** - Wholesale and Retail. Ph: (059) 68 4282

Avon Road, Avonsleigh (near Emerald), 3782. Specialists in Stags, Elks, Bird's-nests and Native Orchids.

### NEW SOUTH WALES:

**Jim & Beryl Geekie Fern Nursery** - Retail. Ph: (02) 484 2684.

6 Nelson Street, Thornleigh, 2120. By appointment.

**Kanerley Fern Exhibition and Nursery** - Wholesale and Retail. Ph: (049) 87 2781.

204 Hinton Road, Nelsons Plains, via Raymond Terrace, 2324.

Closed Thursdays and Saturdays. Groups of more than 10 must book in advance, please.

**Marley's Ferns** - Wholesale. Ph: (02) 457 9168.

5 Seaview Street, Mt. Kuring-Gai, 2080. All Fern Society members welcome. By appointment.

### QUEENSLAND:

**Moran's Highway Nursery** - Wholesale and Retail. Ph: (074) 42 1613.

Bruce Highway, Woombye (1 km north of Big Pineapple; turn right into Keil Mountain Road).

P.O. Box 47, Woombye, 4559.